ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS OF BOHRA(MARSUPIALIA: MACROPODIDAE) FROM THE PLIOCENE OF QUEENSLAND. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 51(1): 26. Bohra paulae Flannery & Szalay, 1982 was erected for a macropodine taxon considered to be a giant tree kangaroo. Holotypc AMF62099, a large calcancum, has relative dimensions found only in dendrolagin taxa (Flannery & Szalay, 1 982) including the ratio of relative height (h) to width (w) of the calcaneal-cuboid articulation (eca) (Flannery & Szalay, 1982; 84, Table 1) and relative ealcaneal length (cl) to ealcaneal tuberosity length (ctl) (Flannery & Szalay, 1982; 87, Table 3). Dentition in the type species is unknown.

Dawson (2004) described Bohra wilkinsonorum from the Pliocene, Chinchilla Sands, south east Queensland, based on a juvenile right maxillary fragment (QMF43277). Dentition shows features plesiomorphic within Dendrolagini and given its much larger size than Dendrolagus, it was considered to be Bohra. Recent discovery of Bohra from Chinchilla is intriguing because of a long history of collecting and abundance of macropodid material recovered (Rich, 1991; Hocknull, pers. obs.). Hocknull (2005) identified Bohra from the Early Pliocene of Mt Etna, central eastern Quccnsland, basing identification on a calcaneum which has relative dimensions similar to B. paulae but smaller in size. Audit of Chinchilla eollections at the Queensland Muscum was made to determine the additional material referable to members of the Dendrolagini. A calcaneum confirms the presence of Bohra in the Chinchilla Local Fauna. Abbreviations used in the text: AMF (Australian Museum Fossil); QMF (Queensland Museum Fossil).

Description. (Fig. 1) QMF49453; right calcancum bearing a stout calcaneal tuberosity, broad astragular-fibular articulation, shallow and narrow calcanela-cuboidal articulation, and broad rugose, plantar surface. Posterior medial and lateral margins of the tuberosity abraded, ventral portion of the calcaneal-cuboid articulation missing to the plantar surface. Dimensions cl: 43.64mm; ccaw: 18.72mm; ccah: 11.31mm (est.); calcaneal-astragular articulation length: 21.01mm.

Remarks. QMF49453 is similar in morphology to *Bolira* paulae except it is approximately 20% smaller. QMF49453 differs from *Bohra paulae* by a relatively narrower cca (e.g. ccah/ccaw; QMF49453, 0.604 versus *Bohra paulae*, 0.686

and species of *Dendrolagus* 0.601-0.702); and a relatively longer et (e.g. etl/cl; QMF49453, 0.481 versus *Bohra paulae*, 0.442 and species of *Dendrolagus* 0,46-0.512 (data from Flannery & Szalay, 1982)). QMF49453 is most similar to *Bohra* sp. (QMF51762) from Mt Etna but differs by a relatively narrower fibular-calcaneal articulation.

A low representation of Bohra within the Chinchilla Local Fauna (1 calcaneum, 1 maxilla) is apparent when compared to other macropodids (68 or more calcanea; 120 or more maxillae) from Chinchilla. This may explain why Bohra has not been previously recorded from Chinchilla. A greater representation of dendrolagin calcanca in the Early Pliocene Mt Etna Local Fauna is due to the abundance of Dendrolagus (Hocknull, 2005). Yet Bohra remains rare in both Queensland sites. Representation of Bolira from the type locality is unknown due to the uncertainty surrounding its stratigraphic eontext. Flanncry & Szalay (1982) considered Bohra paulae not to be a rainforest taxon, however, it probably inhabited wooded areas due to its size and hypothesised arborealism. Dawson (2004) considered Bohra to be plesiomorphic to Dendrolagus, possessing a broad ecological tolerance and inhabiting a mosaic of vegetation including forest and open woodlands. Hocknull (2005) identified Bohra sp. as sympatric with Dendrolagus and other specialist taxa inhabiting rainforest. Considered together, Bohra represents a rare taxon with possible specialisations for arborealism, whilst possessing a broad habitat tolerance throughout the Plio-Pleistocene.

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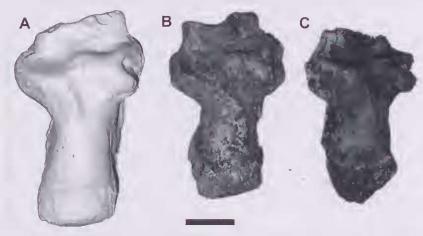


FIG 1. A, Bohra panlae, right calcaneum (cast of AMF62099). B, Bohra sp.; QMF51762, right calcaneum. C, Bohra sp.; QMF49453, right calcaneum. Seale bar = 10mm.